

CREAM!

RICH
THICK
CREAM
See Below.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
By the Rev. G. A.
BUNBURY, M.A.
To be had at the
"CHIN. MAIL" Office.
Part I Revised Price 75 C.
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No 15,824.

廿二月廿年四十一百九十一號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914.

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No. 12, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1913. 1190

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE
THAYER.

Mr. Curtis's Complaints.

In September last Mr. George F. Curtis, an American lawyer practising in Shanghai, appeared before the Committee on Expenditure in the Department of Justice, House of Representatives, and charged Judge Rufus H. Thayer of the United States Court for China with certain high crimes and misdemeanours. The charges filed occupy several pages in the printed report and they involve other American officials in Shanghai. After hearing the witnesses the Committee decided that the facts presented took the case out of its jurisdiction, and transmitted the evidence and a copy of the charges to the Committee on the Judiciary. According to the latest American newspapers, Mr. Henry D. Clay, on Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, stated that when he was officially notified of Judge Thayer's resignation he charges would be automatically pigeon-holed. It is felt by the many friends of Judge Thayer in the Far East that he should be given an opportunity to refute the allegations made against him, particularly as he resigned for personal reasons, otherwise he may suffer damage in the future without merit.

The charges, with notes, filed by Mr. Curtis occupy sixty printed pages. Briefly, Judge Thayer is charged with being absent from China more than sixteen months in three years and that he drew his salary while in Europe and Japan, submitting vouchers that purported to have been signed by him at Shanghai. The total amount of the alleged fraudulent vouchers, and receipt that were signed by Judge Thayer, according to the sworn charges, and the testimony given before the committee, was \$8,666.40. These were distributed during a considerable period of time between 1909 and 1912.

The nine charges set forth allege abuse of power, pre-judgement of a case, the endorsement of the appointment as District Attorney of a man who, it is alleged, "was not even a lawyer," incompetency, "grossly usurping a prolate jurisdiction," conferring powers on an inferior Court during his absence.

A Washington report, dated November 29, states: Friends of Judge Rufus H. Thayer branded as outrageous the mere suggestion that his resignation from the bench of the United States Court for the extraterritorial district of China had any connection whatever with the charges made against him by George F. Curtis. They assert that Judge Thayer's resignation was posted to the President and to the Secretary of State before he had the slightest knowledge or intimation of any such charges. Judge Thayer had announced to numerous friends in China, including Mr. Calhoun, United States Minister, last summer, his definite decision to resign in the autumn. He had written to friends in Washington months ago of such a decision.

A DREAM OF DEATH.

A curious case of premonition is recorded in connection with the death of Mine. Amic, the young woman who, at death in the Mulin railway disaster, a girl suffering until agonies pinned down for seven and a half hours under the tender of one of the wrecked trains.

In the day of the accident Mine. Amic and her husband, an army officer, lunched at the house of a brother officer in Lyons just before joining the train. During the meal Mine. Amic narrated a dream which she had had the night before, which had deeply impressed her. She declared that she had seen herself in a railway accident with her husband, and that they had both been killed. Her friends at table laughed at her fears, and tried to restore her good spirits, but were shocked to learn the next day that the poor woman's dream had come literally true. For both she and her husband lost their lives in the accident.

FOR a good Soho meal a la Carte or Table D'Hote with Wines & Liqueurs
of the Best. ALEXANDRA CAFE

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MILKMAID THICK RICH CREAM

A. CREAM THAT CAN BE WHIPPED, BUT CANNOT BE BEATEN

It is simply PURE CREAM

Contains NO PRESERVATIVES.

Makes splendid ICE CREAM.

Excellent with Stewed and tinned Fruits, Fruit salads etc.

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25 cts. per 4 oz. tin.
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GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34' 6"

Dock empty Dock in 2 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
providing conditions for launching ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CIRCULAR
SERVICE via SIBERIA and SUEZ has been
inaugurated by the Russian Railways and the under-
mentioned Steamship Companies, whereby Passengers can
now proceed Home via Suez and out via Siberia, or vice
versa, with the Option of breaking the Voyage at Hong-
kong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said, and proceed on
from these Ports by a Vessel of either of the above Mail
Companies, if desired.

For Round Rates of Fares and Full Particulars,
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MESSRS. SANDER, WIELER & CO.,

AGENTS,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Hongkong, January 14, 1914.

YOUR TABLE

Will never be Complete until it Carries a Constant
Supply of the

ALEXANDRA CAFE

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRIES & PIES.

Proprietary by experts to be absolutely the best and purest.

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TRY OUR RENOWNED GAME PIES.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1913.

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THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

A LA CARTE' GRILL ROOM.

100 J. E. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAR HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

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Terms:—From \$2 per day. Telegraph Add: "Pearson".

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ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that a Constant
SUPPLY of W. TEL will be turned
on in the RIDGE MAIN DISTRICTS on
the 23rd, 24th & 25th instant.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1914.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.

Self-Contained Suits of Apartments with Private

Bath-rooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading and Writing Rooms.

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Engineers Shipbuilders
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Smart Steam Launch for Sale or Hire.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa on the
market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."

Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export.

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENGL.

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ESTABLISHED 1864

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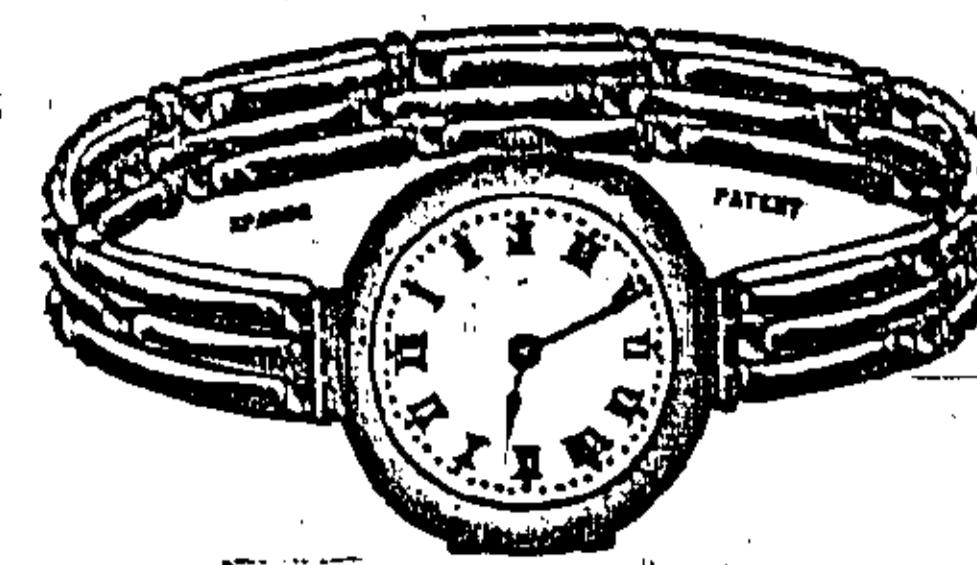
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LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



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SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
August 12, 1908.

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COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAZU, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMA CO. Gallerist.

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PURE, RICH AND WHOLESOME
MILK.

Straight as it comes
from the Cow.

The Company's Farms, Utensils and Methods are Models of Cleanliness and, in these particulars, are probably unsurpassed in the World.

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LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE:

FURNITURZ, Drapery, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered
Crockery Ware, Ironmongery, Wine and Spirit.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortments of Chinese Silks and
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All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
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Starting £1,000,000 & £15,000,000
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
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For 3 months 2% per cent per annum.
6 " 3% " "
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1912.

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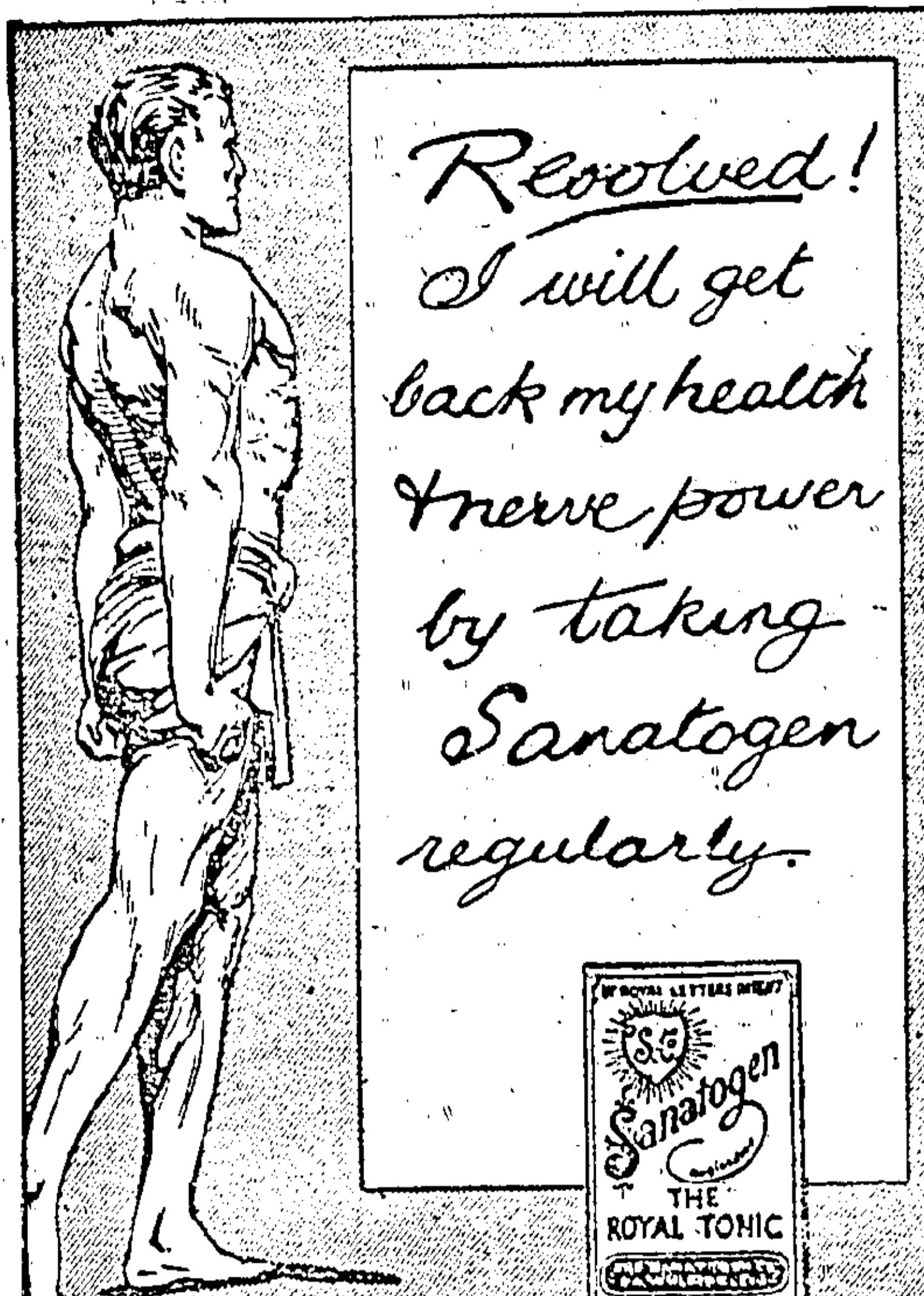
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Resolved!
I will get
back my health
& nerve power
by taking
Sanatogen
regularly.



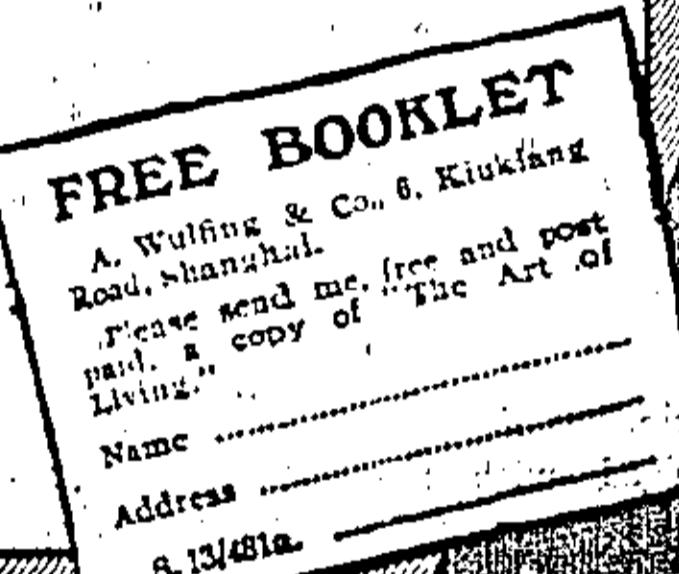
New Health and Nerve Power.

Make the above resolution to-day and keep it. "Sanatogen restored me once more to full vigour," writes Mr. SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Editor of *Capital, Calcutta*.

And Sanatogen will restore you to full vigour; for, as Sir H. HESKETH BELL, K.C.M.G., writes: "There is no better invigorator than Sanatogen for a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate."

Sanatogen—the Tonic Food.

Take Sanatogen regularly for a time, and you will be astonished at the improvement in your health and nerve power. Moreover, Sanatogen will so increase your natural powers of resistance against disease that you will be far less likely to suffer from dysentery, heat-exhaustion, or diseases of the stomach and bowels. Buy a bottle of Sanatogen at the nearest Chemist's, and send this coupon for a Free Booklet.



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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1' to 15'
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
TEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING, AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GARDE FIRECLAY, STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

LANCHOW COAL

Gold from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the
Agents, SIRMSSEN & CO.

No Eye so Glad as
THE IDOL'S EYE

CITY HALL, Feb. 12th, 13th & 14th.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1914.

83

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DAY.

(Continued from page 4.)

The Typhoon of the 16th and 17th August unlocked a certain amount of the lead sheeting on the roof, letting quite a flood of rain-water into our Hall; the damage was quickly made good by the P.W.D.

The Students' Hostel, in Bridges Street, like many things at the start, seems unaccountably to lack the support it needs. Only 10 Queen's College boys are so far have resided there. There is accommodation for 20 boarders, and it appears strange that this has not been fully applied for. The charges are extremely moderate, and the value given is certainly excellent. The supervision that resident students get is exactly that, which young men need: while association with their fellow residents in the every day life of such an institution cannot fail to have valuable effects on character and training. The Hostel playing area has been available for our boys, regularly, for Valley Ball and other games.

Our Hall has been placed at the disposal of the Y.M.C.A. for Bible Study on Sunday afternoons. This Class started on the last Sunday in the year, when some thirty students attended.

"The Yellow Dragon" still continues its undoubtful career. There was at one time a suggestion to change both the name and characteristic cover, but on closer consideration, this was not done. Its contributions come from widely-separated parts of the world, and its columns bear evidence of the good work that our old boys have done, and are still doing, in various spheres of duty.

In stereotyped phrase, we again tender our warmest thanks to the many regular donors to our Prize Fund. This year, unfortunately, owing to a binders' strike, the books ordered from England, and which represent the large bulk of the prizes offered, have been delayed, and have not reached the Colony in time for to-day's ceremony. Many Prize winners will thus only receive an envelope, production of which during the early days of February, will entitle them to receive their deferred prizes. The delay, unavoidable as it is, is to be further regretted, with the generosity of our donors had enabled an unusually handsome order for prizes to be given.

A full list of our donors, with the amount or nature of the gift, is now posted up on the Announcement Board within the Entrance, and will subsequently appear in "The Yellow Dragon."

The following is the prize list:—

CLASS 1.
Pun In-tat, (a) Senior Morrison Scholar, (b) Badische Mathematical Prize, (c) U. Rumjahn Literature Prize, (d) Special Translation Prize, E. to C., (e) History Prize, (f) Senior Oxford Certificate, (g) Certificate for exemption from Responsibilities, (h) Third Class Honours and Distinction in Classical Chinese.

Ng Ki-chung, (a) Stewart Scholarship, A. H. Rumjahn, (b) Senior Badische, (c) Ralph Prefect Medal, (c) Macmillan Memorial Prize, (d) Arculli Composition Prize, (e) Senior Oxford Certificate.

Fok Pak-wing, (a) Blake Scholarship, (b) History Prize 1, B., (c) Composition 1, B., (d) Vernacular Oxford Class 1st Prize.

Ho Nai-shim, (a) Wright Scholarship, (b) Senior Oxford Certificate.

CLASS 1A.
It Tak-chung, (a) First Prize 1, A., (b) Senior Oxford Certificate with Distinction in Classical Chinese.

Ngai Shai-loung, (a) Second Prize 1, A.

Sin I. Kun, (a) First Prize 1, A., O. Arculli, (b) History Prize, (b) Second Prize 1, A.

CLASS 1B.
Yung Man-kam, (a) First Prize 1, B., A. Arab, (b) Second Prize 1, B.
CLASS 1C.
Young Pui-chong, (a) First Prize 1, C., (b) History Prize 1, C., (c) Special Translation Prize 2, C.

Chiu Chu-kan, (a) Second Prize 1, C., (b) Composition Prize 1, C.

Lai Im-tong, (a) Pupil Teachers' Prize.

CLASS 2.
Lai Yeo-yan, (a) Ho Tung Scholarship, (b) History Prize 2A.

Tang Shiu-ham, (a) Ho Kiong Tong Scholarship, (b) Oxford Junior Certificate.

CLASS 2A.
Sui Ho-ming, (a) First Prize 2A, (b) Oxford Junior Certificate.

PRIZES FOR VERNACULAR.

A.—UPPER SCHOOL.

Vernacular Class 5, Li Kom U, 1st Prize.

B.—LOWER SCHOOL.

(a) Morning—Vernacular Class 4, Chou Yuk-ling, 1st Prize; Vernacular Extra Class, Lo Man-ho, 1st Prize.

(b) Noon.—Vernacular Class 1, Young Wai-chang, 1st Prize; Ver. Cl. 2, Chau Wan-shang, 1st Prize; Ver. Cl. 3, Kong Kam-kung, 1st Prize; Ver. Cl. 4, Wong Tseung-ching, 1st Prize; Ver. Cl. 5, Fung Nai-wai, 1st Prize.

(c) Afternoon.—Vernacular Class 2, Young Pui-lau, 1st Prize; Ver. Cl. 8, Lau Wal-man, 1st Prize.

C.—OCEANIC LOCAL CERTIFICATES.

Junior.—Tang Chun-chiu, with distinction in Chinese, Ho Luen-pik, and Wong Siu-chu.

Preliminary.—Chen U-to, Fok Hon-tui, J. A. Gutierrez, Hu Kwok-leung, Li Shu-nan, Pun Chiutong, K. Taira, Wong Yik-cho, Kan Ho-ching, and Ling Tseng.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND.Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
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The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1914.

THE CHINO-MONGOLIAN
QUESTION.

In a recent issue of the "Christian Science Monitor" there appeared an interesting article on the subject of how "Russia keeps up its work in Mongolia." In it the writer, in discussing the China Mongolian question, stated that both in its national and international aspect the Chino-Mongolian question is full of difficulties at present, and holds within itself the seeds of many more in the future. "When you are one against ten," a Chinese diplomatist said recently, "what can you do? If China were strong, wealthy, and united, she would either obtain her own terms from Russia or she would fight; but she is none of the three. Fighting means defeat and so she makes the best terms she can." History is full of events which go to show that agreements made thus, in stress of circumstance, are never final. They are either swept away by some great reversal of position, or slowly and steadily violated till the existing circumstance finds no place in the original provision. In the case of Mongolia the former is unlikely, the latter almost certain. Russia, it may be taken for granted, will never be content, and has not the slightest intention of being content, with the recognition by China of the Urga convention, and, vague as is the description of Mongolia as an integral part of China, St. Petersburg no more intends to respect it than some 30 years ago she intended to respect the

independence of Bokhara. There is a popular view of the Mongolian situation which, like many other popular views, is a wrong one. It pictures Mongolia as having been for many years subjected to a continuous encroachment on the part of China. The Chinese, it is said, steadily dispossessed the Mongolian of his land, pushed him ever further and further north, and generally oppressed him, until a hereditary dislike grew into a bitter hatred, and this in its turn begot a determination to be free. For the Manchu, it is contended, the Mongolian had some little respect but when the Manchu was overthrown he would have none of the Chinese republic. He took the tide of his affairs at the flood; declared his country autonomous, and asked Russia to defend his land and liberty.

The Cossack as the protector of a neighbour's land and liberty is an interesting figure, and when St. Petersburg telegraphed its first ultimatum to Peking, in the early days of 1911, it was the explanation which the world was invited to accept. "Mongolia for the Mongolians" was a good cry to catch the world's sympathy. No doubt it appeared in the inspired columns of the St. Petersburg press long before it was heard in the streets of Urga, but Russia quickly secured that it should be heard there, with the necessary frequency, and then she commenced to negotiate agreements with the "new state." This is the history of the now famous Urga convention, continues the "Monitor." It gives Russia the right to import, export and trade free of all duties whatsoever. It enables Russian banks to establish branches anywhere. It gives Russian subjects access to all rivers and roads, and the use, free of charge, of grazing lands, for their flocks for three months wherever they happen to be. It gives Russia the right to establish mixed courts with jurisdiction over Russian subjects, and, most important and most eagerly sought of all, it enables Russia to appoint consuls in charge of trade settlements and to confer consular power upon her own merchants wherever she likes. Russia has the country in the hollow of her hand. The Mongolian is no trader in any but the crudest sense. Until the advent of the Russian merchant, the trade was in the hands of the Chinese; and at this moment most of the shops in Urga itself are labelled with Chinese characters. The gradual squeezing out of the Chinese merchant, however, is a process with which Russia is familiar; and the rest is easy. As to the international significance of it all, it lies not in Mongolia, itself, but in China. Russia's territorial ideal is ever ahead. Each new acquisition is never anything more than a means. As the result of over 100 years of the most brilliant scheming which the world has ever seen, with one ambition as a prime objective, Russia still finds herself without an all-the-year port. In spite of the Greek chorus from all the powers affirming the integrity of China, there can be little doubt that the word "Partition" has been often whispered, and as it comes to be spoken more openly the powers close in as they watch each other's moves. Russia for many years has been preparing and is still preparing. It is hard to see how she can ever break through to her objective on the China sea; but the Russian officer in the cafes of St. Petersburg, if you asked him, would reply, "You never can tell," with as much faith in its soundness, as a rule though, as was ever entertained by William Boeck. It is just here that the question leaves the narrow limits of domesticity and spreads its wings into the wider reach of international concern. Russia has moved a long way since the treaty of Portsmouth. Not much, it is true, along the line of true progress, but she has put on much military strength. Her great Siberian line has at last been double tracked. She is building a new fleet. In spite of all opposition her trade increases by leaps and bounds, and every rouble that can be spent on the army. Russia does not want war with Japan, any more than Japan does with Russia; but the Russian diplomatist, in spite of Japan's demand for a renewal of the lease from China, finds it hard to keep his eyes from straying every now and again towards Port Arthur. He remembers that the mountains which roll up behind it look down, even in the depths of winter, upon an open bay. "You never can tell," he says to himself, "you never can tell." So Russia strengthens her position in Mongolia, and with that extraordinary ability for stage management which is so characteristic of her diplomacy, she carries through her every move. Mongolia. Missions travel to St. Petersburg to lay their case before the Tsar, and they bring with them gifts and are graciously received. And the world is invited to accept the mission as representative of the Mongolian people. Again and again it has been insisted that Mongolia has literally no central government. Scotland 400 years ago, with its dozens of opposing claimants was immeasurably nearer a national consciousness than Mongolia to-day. It is

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German gunboat *Luchs* and the Portuguese gunboat *Macau* were at Macao on Sunday.

Vice-Admiral Stokes, a former Hong-Commodore, has just vacated the post of Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport dockyard.

Mr. E. Fabaney, charged with failing to cancel receipt stamps, was defended by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, and the summons was dismissed.

Mr. H. S. Martin, the newly appointed Vice-Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived here by the Pacific Mail Mongolia with Mr. and Miss Martin en route for Manila.

Six Chinese succumbed to plague last week and one other case occurred. Three British and two Chinese cases of diphtheria were the only other notifications of infectious disease.

A graphic account of the terrible tragedy that occurred at Calumet, Michigan, on Christmas Day (news of which was wired us by Reuter on Boxing Day) will be found on pages 2 and 3.

A collision occurred at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday between the steam-launches *Shun Sum and Hoi Yuen* near the Wing Lok Street wharf, the former boat being damaged to the extent of about \$100.

At the Magistracy this morning a coolie, who was "defended" by Mr. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almeida's office, was remanded on a charge of stealing four tins of kerosene from Hung Hom station, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100.

Vice-President Li Yuan-hung is reported to have told the President that his monthly salary of \$60,000 was too much in view of the present bad financial condition. He wants only \$20,000 a month as his salary.—*Peking Daily News*.

In the "Military Notes," which we reproduced the other day from the "L. and C. Express," it was stated that the 5th Light Infantry from India were to be sent to Hongkong. This is incorrect as the regiment is proceeding to Singapore.

The following is taken from the "By-stander"—"Racing people are interested in the news that the Turf is promised a new recruit in Mr. H. E. Morris, a wealthy young Englishman whose business keeps him at present in China. He caused much attention recently by giving the record price of 3,000 guineas for a colt foal by Biyard out of Cheshire Cat. This notable investment is likely to be followed by others in the same direction. Mr. Morris's horse will be trialed by Sam Darling at Beckhampton, and they could not be in better hands. The Turf would welcome a few more recruits of the best type, for several gaps in the ranks have lately occurred."

CHINESE STUDENT IN TROUBLE

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puissu Judge) and a jury, a Chinese student named Chao Ting, alias Chan Un Ki, was found guilty of forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange for \$1,000 drawn at the International Banking Corporation. The jury, in returning a verdict of guilty, recommended the accused to leniency, and his Lordship, in view of that recommendation, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

ORGAN RECITAL

Mr. Dennis Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., gave another Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral, last night. There was a fairly large congregation. The programme comprised several organ solos, by Mr. Dennis Fuller, two trios in which the organist was assisted by Mr. S. Vermeij (violin) and Mr. de J. J. J. (cello). The combined effect was very pleasing, all three performing with much skill. As usual, Mr. Dennis Fuller presided at the organ very ably.

FORTY YEARS AT LLOYD'S

Mr. Robert Rutherford, who is well known in shipping and mercantile circles as editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index," will shortly retire from the service of the committee of Lloyd's. He has been forty years at Lloyd's, and has edited the "Weekly Index" for twenty-five years.

consequently literally impossible for Russia to claim, as she does, that in her present course of action she is supporting the just aspirations of the Mongolian people. "When you reach the top of one hill there is always another beyond." Russia is reaching the top of the hill in Mongolia. Beyond her is the great wall, and beyond the great wall, China—and the open sea. The scramble for China may never come, "innumur the Russian as he looks over the gray Mongolian plain towards the great wall, which to-day, winds its way to the horizon on either hand, but then again it may, and it is well to be ready."

AN IMPRESSION OF
HONGKONG.

Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, who contributed to the "Illustrated London News" of December 20 last a short article descriptive of Hongkong has managed to convey in the little space at his disposal quite a fair idea of the Colony as it strikes the casual visitor. The article is illustrated by a number of sketches of Chinese types in the streets and theatres, by two half-page pencil pictures depicting the heart of the city (which by the way, conveys a rather poor impression of the Peak) and the lower levels from the Post Office to Wanchai. We reproduce Mr. Hugh Fisher's article below.

I reached Hongkong in dull, grey weather on the day of the Chinese new year. When the island was ceded to her Britannic Majesty in perpetuity by the treaty of Nanking in 1842 its chief inhabitants were a small species of deer, several kinds of snakes and a few fishermen. To-day, under the security of British rule, if we include the Kowloon portion of the mainland acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860, and the New Territories in the southern part of the Kwangtung province leased in 1898, the human population is more than 400,000, of whom only 20,000 are Europeans. But on the day of my arrival the most industrious people in the world were making holiday. Not a sampan moved in all the ten square miles of the magnificent harbour, not a shop was open in the great city of Victoria which covers the northern shore of the island facing the mainland. The air, however, was filled by anything but Sabbath calm, and a stranger might easily have supposed, so innocent was the banging of crackers all over the city, that some kind of revolution was afoot. All day long these Chinese crackers banged and banged, for the orthodox celebration necessitated the firing in front of every house and shop of a gigantic composite cracker suspended from an upper floor by a cable, and containing in its serpentine length a thousand small charges, which took from ten to fifteen minutes to burn through and covered the roadway beneath with a litter of red paper. All the people out of doors wore their best clothes, and the children had new year day caps decorated with small gilt figures of Chinese saints or deities. Being built upon such very steep slopes Victoria is an extremely picturesque city, and whether you look up from below or down from above there is always an added view of sharp perspective. The rickshaws, the chairs and their bearers add to the interest of the streets, and the coolie rain-coats of dried palm leaves are as strange looking as the scarlet liveries of the Governor's chancellery are gaudy. The Peak, reached easily by a cable tramway, rises to 2,000 feet, and the upper part is the most healthily situated in which to live, open as it is to the sea breezes of the southern monsoon. There are many residences there, but so moist is the air through the summer that a drying room is a feature of every house. With the chief of police, who never went out without a copy of the "Golden Treasury," from which he was learning by heart Shelley's "Ode to the west wind," I started one morning in a launch. Steaming westward we passed the hospital ship *Hippis*, the plague hospital on shore beyond it, and further on West Point, deck with small fir trees except for emerald patches of grass shining on the lower slopes of the hill. Another ten minutes brought us to Aberdeen and its paper mills on the south side of Hongkong island. The mainland rice is exported from here, and here also the Bangkok rice, preferred by the native, is imported. The street at Aberdeen had nothing that was European about it. The rows of Chinese shops bore the typical sign-boards with huge characters—the equivalents for such words as "Fats, sugar and miscellaneous goods dealers," "Fruit stores," etc., and from more than one stall came that delicious odour of crackling celebrated in Charles Lamb's most famous essay. Continuing the journey on to launch we passed junks returning from their morning's fishing with all canvas spread. We saw the golf links of Deepwater Bay, and rounding the corner landed in rougher waters in the fishing village of Stanley, where the British troops disbanded in 1899. This is the place where it was originally intended to build the city, an intention of which the only memorials are the remains of an old cantonment. We had left the launch to go back without us and started along the Stanley road for what the Stanley enthusiast declared one of the best walks in the island, coming back to Victoria by Shaukiwan and above the eastern passage of the harbour by the Lyceum Pass, where much quarrying of stone goes on. One evening I went to a Chinese theatre, where a play was being given with the Elizabethan simplicity of presentation still in vogue on the Chinese stage. It was a play about foxes and a hunter, and most of the dramatic personage were characters of the tulipine gods, a fox's brush being generally introduced into their headgear on a significant detail of their costume.

The female parts were all played by men who appeared tall above the average human height, raised upon a kind of platform's small feet. The jokes were obviously to the taste of the audience, but I could not follow them; yet was well content with the quaint gestures, the weird costumes, the naive way in which the actors retouched their make-up before a table at the back of the stage in full view of the audience, and the descriptive pictures. No space is left me for any

TURF TOPICS.

As stated in yesterday's issue of the "China Mail," the entries for the next Race Meeting in February are very satisfactory. The largest number of ponies entered for any one race is 32 for the Nil Desperandum Stakes, the last race on the third day. The Hongkong Handicap, to be run on the Off Day, has 51 entries. For the Derby and the Challenge Cup the number of ponies entered are 19 and 34 respectively; of which we give the full lists below; also the number of ponies entered for each race.

First Day: Wong-wei-chong Stakes 42, Maipo Stakes 17, Victoria Stakes 17, Valley Stakes 16, Fochow Cup 17, Trial Plate 16, Garrison Cup 18, Professional Cup 20, Jockey Club Stakes 18, Racing Stakes 40.

Second Day: Jockey Cup 46, Exchange Plate 15.

HONGKONG DERBY 18.

Mr. G. P. S. Sir Galahad,

Mr. Kadoorie's Saxon Chief,

Mr. Kadoorie's Nigerian Chief,

Mr. Kadoorie's Roman Chief,

Mr. Meillard's Luotto Hop,

Mr. Norman's Pak Kwai,

Sir Paul Chater's Crown Aster,

Sir Paul Chater's Jewel Aster,

Sir Paul Chater's Victoria Aster,

Sir Paul Chater's Britannia Dahlia,

Mr. John Peel's Annan,

Mr. John Peel's Lecherbie,

Mr. John Peel's Nofat,

Mr. John Peel's Duncries,

Mr. Souers' Palkalini,

Mr. Souers' Banjolini,

Mr. Stabb's Mafard,

Mr. Stabb's Knashun,

German Cup 46, China Stakes 31, Lusitano Cup 19.

CHALLENGE CUP 14.

Mr. Bruton's Radium II,

Mr. Bruton's Savington,

Capt. Hopo's Capello,

Mr. Rough's Showdrop,

Mr. Kadoorie's Fijian Chief,

Mr. Kadoorie's Mahratta Chief,

Sir Paul Chater's Royal Rose,

Sir Paul Chater's Sunlight,

Sir Paul Chater's Conqueror Aster (late Truff).

Sir Paul Chater's Triumph Aster (late Flock).

Mr. John Peel's President,

Mr. John Peel's Vice-President (late Twenty),

Mr. John Peel's Pickle Bird,

Mr. Sedgwick's Sweet William,

Royal Navy Cup 48, Black Rock Stakes 18, Gymkhana Club Cup 43, Northern Stakes 16.

THIRD DAY: Grand Stand Stakes 20, Great Southern Stakes 19, Hongkong Stakes 45, Ladies' Purse 23, American Cup 21, Phoenix Stakes 28, Governor's Cup 46, Monocacy Stakes 10, Champion Stakes for winners of the meeting only, Constitution Stakes 41, Nil Desperandum Stakes 52.

Over Dir. Tytan Handicap 16, Hongkong Handicap 51.

The full programme for the meeting was published in our issue of Dec. 23.

description of the new territories on the mainland with the new railway, the lovely scenery of the Saddleback and the mountains of the Eight Spikes, or of my host there, the resident magistrate, who tempts us with the companionship of a complete edition of *Ronan and a dog* of extreme wisdom but doubtful origin which has been described as being "not too big, and white."

CANTON NOTES.

(By Our Own Correspondent)

CANTON, Jan. 19.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

IRELAND BEATS WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 20. At Wrexham, Ireland defeated Wales by 2 goals to 1.

The match was very strenuous. Gillespie scored for Ireland in the first half.

In the second half, Ireland played a man short. The Welsh shooting was wild. Gillespie and Evan Jones scored, the latter from a penalty.

LORD STRATHCONA.

LONDON, Jan. 20. Lord Strathcona, whose condition was reported yesterday to be causing anxiety, is sinking.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

A Rifle Union Formed.

LONDON, Jan. 19. As an outcome of the Army Council's proposed alterations of the rules applying to shooting at Bisley, a new body, called the Rifle Union, has been formed, having the support of the National Rifle Association, with the object of promoting shooting throughout the Empire. The founders of the new body are, or have been, Bisley competitors.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

Strike Practically Ended.

TROOPS BEING DEMOBILISED.

LONDON, Jan. 19. A telegram from Cape Town states that reports everywhere enhance the tale of the strikers' discomfiture. The Rand miners, who are still out on strike, are apparently at "sixes and sevens" on the question of remaining out.

The railway strike is practically ended, except in a limited extent at Durban, and Pretoria, but in neither place is there any interference with the restoration of the normal service as a whole.

At Pretoria a number of firemen and guards started this morning. The workshop employees are not yet decided, but it is expected that some will follow the example of the "running" staff.

A Proclamation has been issued demobilising all the Regiments and Commandos, excepting those on the Rand at Pretoria, and in the Fauresmith districts. This means that 30,000 are still in the field.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH DOMINION OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19. Lord Chelmsford is leaving for Canada on Saturday to submit to the Canadian Government plans for the expenditure of £2,000,000 under the Aldwych scheme for the London offices of Canada and other Dominions.

THE SITUATION AT DUBLIN.

Larkin's Advice to the Strikers.

LONDON, Jan. 19. The strike at Dublin now seems practically settled. Mr. Larkin, the strike leader, at a private meeting at Croydon Park, is reported to have told the men to resume work, and a general resumption is expected to-day. After the meeting there was some disorder, in the course of which a man was killed. His assailants are unknown.

UNITED STATES ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Jan. 19. A telegram from Washington states that according to a forecast the message in connection with the anti-trust legislation, which President Wilson is forwarding to Congress on Tuesday, recommended the prohibition of interlocking directorates, along with other measures to prevent restraint of trade and the raising of transportation rates etc.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER. IN buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Shopkeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE "BOB" SIEVIER TRIAL.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The trial of Robert Sievier, the well-known sporting journalist, who on December 30 was committed for trial at the Old Bailey on a charge of blackmailing a bookmaker—bail of £100 being allowed—had suddenly ended.

The prosecution was withdrawn, both parties having agreed not to attack each other in future.

Thereupon a verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CARPENTIER.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

At Nîmes, France, Carpenter knocked out O'Keefe with a right hook on the jaw, in the second round.

THE LOST SUBMARINE.

Agitation Against A Class.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Naval craft are still assiduously searching for the lost Submarine A7, which sank on Friday off Plymouth with two officers and nine men aboard.

A strong agitation has been raised against the A Class of submarines.

The authorities, however, affirm that the idea that A Class is dangerous is unwarranted.

Italian Government's Courtesy.

It is announced, says a telegram from Rome, that the Italian Government has placed the steamer Anteo, which was built at Holland and is now off Plymouth, and proceeding towards Italy, at the disposal of the British Admiralty.

The "Anteo" has been specially designed for raising submarines.

NAVAL WEDDING.

A pretty naval wedding took place this morning at St. Andrew's Church, where Lieutenant C. M. L. Scott, of H.M.S. Merlin, son of Mr. Scott, late I.C.S., was married to Miss E. C. Harvey, daughter of the late Captain Harvey, of Gingivitis. The ceremony was a picture quo one, and was attended by a large contingent of Naval officers and men of all ranks. The bride was given away by Major Robertson, A.O.D., and Mr. Arthur W. Smith, of the Chartered Bank, was in attendance as best man on the bridegroom, who was in uniform. The Rev. C. N. Pope was the officiating clergyman. As Lieutenant and Mrs. Scott left the church they passed through a series of swords and cutlasses produced by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Merlin, and they were drawn, in rickshaws to the Station Hotel, where the reception was held, by contingents representing all the non-commissioned grades on the ship.

Early in the afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Scott left on naval passage for the steamer to Macao, where they are spending their honeymoon.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

PARADES.

There will be no parades at Head-quarters this week.

MUSKETRY.

The Artillery Battery will fire the Standard Test on Saturday, January 31, and Sunday, February 1st.

RIFLES.

Every member who was in Camp must be particularly careful that his rifle is thoroughly cleaned.

LEAVES.

Sapper R. Matheson is granted leave from 10.1.14. to 31.1.14.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

No Contest This Year.

Nine persons having been nominated for an equal number of places on the Shanghai Municipal Council, no contest takes place this year.

The new Council is composed as follows:—Messrs. O. F. Anton, E. I. Ezra, H. Figg, H. C. Gulland, A. Hide, C. G. S. McEwan, W. L. Morrison, E. C. Pearce, and A. S. J. White-Cooper.

LORD BALFOUR TO PAY £300.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, recently, it was announced that the libel action brought against Lord Balfour by Elizabeth Cooper, matron of the Chackmannan Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital at Aloe, had been settled on the payment of £300, with costs.

The alleged libel is in letters written by Lord Balfour in reference to the death of a child in the hospital. The matron originally claimed £2,000 damages.

Counsel stated that Lord Balfour had no intention to reflect on the matron, and that he withdrew and apologized for any statements which could be construed as reflecting on her.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

"ORAL HYGIENE."

Dr. M. E. Asper, dental surgeon, delivered the following interesting and instructive lecture on Friday evening at the weekly meeting of St. Andrew's Med. Christian Union:—

Hygiene is that branch of sanitary science which treats of the laws of health and its preservation.

Oral hygiene treats of the health of the mouth and its preservation.

A noted monarch once said: "The health of the people is the supreme law." A scientist might wish that "this was never spoken by human lips, for the idea here lies at the very foundation of all material, intellectual, and spiritual progress of a nation; and without it no true national greatness can ever be attained."

This fact is becoming more and more generally recognised by all civilized nations, and "which interest is being manifested by the public generally in the efforts that are being made to stamp out disease, improve the public health, and increase longevity."

With this end in view great efforts are being made by the various governments along the lines of scientific sanitation to protect the public from the detrimental effects of impure water, unwholesome foods and beverages; the poisonous emanations of decomposing garbage and sewage; the harmful effects of all bad and inefficient ventilation, and the over-crowding of tenement houses; the isolation of all persons afflicted with infectious diseases; and the fumigation of all vessels upon which such diseases are found and the cargoes therein contained.

Physicians generally are teaching their patients the values of observing the various common rules of hygiene and sanitation and personal cleanliness; and yet the majority have not yet learned to appreciate the fact that an unclean mouth is most prolific, if not the most prolific, source of danger to the health of the individual, of which we have any knowledge.

It is the gospel of the cleanliness of the mouth; cleanliness of the teeth; cleanliness of the throat. These three things must be ones test through life.

In Great Britain a study of the mouth conditions of the public school children revealed the fact that 97 per cent. had bad teeth, and that dental decay was an evil that was undermining the health of the nation. Similar studies in other countries furnish statistics which in general correspond with the figures obtained in England shewing that dental decay is a disease universal in its distribution, and constituting a factor of ill health second in importance to no other which affects the human race.

It has come to be more appreciated that one of the great causes of decay in the teeth is the lack of cleanliness, and that decay begins at the outer surface of the teeth most frequently at the points most difficult to keep clean, clearly the work of the patient is oral hygiene—the maintaining of the oral cavity in a state of health.

We know of nothing that is more shocking and disgusting than a mouth which is a stranger to the tooth brush or one that only semi-occasionally is treated to a half-hearted scrubbing with this most invaluable toilet article. Do we not turn away from such individuals? And why? Because they are poisoning the air which you and I must breathe with disease producing micro-organisms, pulmonary tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, bronchitis, etc.

Dr. Miller of Berlin has made the estimate that in a certain very unclean mouth there were not less than 1,000,000,000 micro-organisms.

Think of the effect of such a mouth upon the general health of the individual and upon the atmosphere of a room inhabited by such a person; of the myriads of these organisms that enter the lungs at every inspiration and of the myriads that are thrown into the atmosphere by every exhalation and by every act of coughing and sneezing; of the multitudes that are swallowed with every mouthful of food or drink. The wonder is that disease of the throat, of the air-passages of the lungs and of the stomach and intestinal tract are not more common than they are.

The unclean mouth is always a diseased mouth. The man with a clean mouth is never sick; the sick man never has a healthy mouth.

The man who has an unclean mouth has never a high resistance power against disease. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and Godliness is to be Godlike. Can any one conceive of our God being unclean?

Therefore, is we are Godlike we must be cleaned physically, morally, and spiritually.

If we are Godlike we will be every whit clean physically as well as in other respects, and if we are every whit clean, we will have clean mouths and keep them so.

The tooth-brush is the yardstick by which the degree of civilization of a people or nation may be measured. From time immemorial the care which a people or a nation has given to its teeth is the index of the degree of its civilization.

The tooth-brush is the greatest of all civilizing agents. This is the age of the tooth-brush, and the gospel of the tooth-brush is to be preached from one end of the world to the other, and nothing shall stop it for it is a righteous gospel, and one that has for its aim the betterment of the health and consequently of the happiness of the human race.

Hygiene of the mouth must deal not only with the question of cleanliness, but also with diseased conditions, and their prevention.

An unclean mouth leads to decay of the teeth, and decay of the teeth leads to exposure of the nerves, which causes excruciating pain. This

ATTEMPTED BANK FRAUD ALLEGED.

CHINESE ARRESTED.

Upon a charge of attempting to obtain a sum of \$8,136 from the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia, Sergeant Murphy has arrested a man named Li Mai. It is alleged that the man attempted to pass a forged cheque.

The hearing was fixed for to-morrow morning, and Mr. Crow (of Messrs. Hastings) will defend.

condition if neglected leads to abscess, which not only causes severe pain, and great swelling when the abscess is an acute one, but it may lead to acute septicemia (blood poisoning), and not infrequently to death.

Or if the abscess has passed into the chronic stage it may give rise to Pyemia (a chronic state of blood poisoning) which may continue for months, and finally end in death unless the cause is discovered and removed.

The disease frequently found in the unclean mouth is Gingivitis (inflammation of the gums) usually caused by the accumulation of tartar and the accumulation of food debris, particles of food left upon and between the teeth which are seen in a state of acid formation from the action of certain bacteria always found in the human mouth, and which in a few hours forms acids which dissolve the lime salts in the enamel and dentine and thus establishes dental decay; while the accumulation of the tartar and of the food debris, as mechanical and chemical irritants to the gum tissue, establishes inflammation of the gums.

This condition of inflammation of the gums frequently leads to atrophy (a wasting away of tissue) and to a loss of the individual (bony socket of the tooth) by a process of decay, an inflammation condition which dissolves the bone by slow degrees—and ends in the final loss of the teeth.

Another disease that is frequently found in an unclean mouth is Pyorrhoea Alveolaris or Rigg's disease, a chronic inflammation located in the bone of the roots of the teeth or sockets of the teeth which produce a gradual and painful dissolution of these structures accompanied by a flow of pus from the socket resulting in an ultimate loss of the teeth, and is due to constitutional causes such as rheumatism, gout, diabetes, and Bright's disease, and aggravated by the local irritation from tartar and the accumulation upon and around the teeth of food debris which is in a septic or putrefactive condition.

The following diseases are found associated with the unclean mouth:—

Stomatitis—Inflammation of the lining mucous membrane of the mouth in various forms. It is often found in the mouths of infants, and is infectious.

Pharyngitis—Inflammation of the back of the throat associated with unclean mouth and in usually due to infection of the mouth.

Tonsillitis—Inflammation of the glands lying upon either side of the inner surface of the throat usually associated with unclean mouth, and is infectious. It spreads rapidly among school children housed in closed ventilated school rooms and who are permitted to use common drinking cups, the common state, pencils and pens.

In the United States children have to bring their own drinking cups to school. Even in the railway trains no drinking cup is supplied and one has to bring his own cup or go thirsty. This is an excellent precautionary measure against infectious mouth diseases.

The German Army has taken the lead in the matter of oral hygiene. Orders were issued sometime ago that every soldier should brush his teeth at least once a day, before morning inspection, and it was the duty of the first sergeant of each company to see to it that this order was strictly obeyed.

At no period in the life of the child is oral hygiene of so much importance as during illness. At such time the secretions of the mouth are more or less changed and frequently are decidedly acid in reaction; while the micro-organisms of the mouth are less distributed than during health, and as a consequence grow rapidly. Dental decay is now established in the mouths of little children during illness, but this can be prevented by a proper care of the oral cavity during these times.

The highest aim of the dental art is not the cure of disease but its prevention.

The highest aim of the dentist should be to prevent the development of disease within the oral cavity and to check its ravages at the earliest possible moment, so that the attendant dangers may be reduced to the minimum. In order to accomplish this result frequent examination of the mouth and teeth at constituted intervals with explicit instructions in the various means which may be adopted to keep the mouth and teeth in a hygienic condition, will be absolutely necessary.

The law compels a father to provide food and clothing for his children; why not, then, proper medical, surgical, and dental treatment?

I was informed that there are only two schools in Hongkong where there is dental inspection, and they are the Victoria and Kowloon Schools. These are government institutions. So far as I know none of the other schools in this Colony have dental inspection of the children's teeth.

In the United States all the schools have dentists appointed by the Authority.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membranes of your throat in trying to dislodge the problem. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Shopkeepers.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, will recommend at the annual meeting of the Company's shareholders the payment of a final dividend for 1913 of \$1.00 per share, absorbing \$80,000; writing off book value of steamers and wharves \$60,000; carrying to Special Repair Fund \$30,000, and carrying forward to new account \$27,837.75.

LANE, CRAWFORD and Company

AGENTS FOR "VIYELLA" SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

LONDON MADE WILL NOT SHRINK.

A LARGE STOCK OF PYJAMA SUITS at \$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.50 \$8.00 to \$11.50 PER SUIT VIYELLA PYJAMAS \$10.50 PER SUIT GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

MENS SHIRTS FOR DAY AND SPORTS WEAR IN EVERY FINE WOOL TAFFETA & "VIYELLA" SPECIAL SUITABLE FOR GOLF, TENNIS, ETC. GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE \$6.00 EACH FOR \$33.00

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914

THE CHINA MAIL

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to Marseilles and London	Due at MARE- LLAS	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
p.m.	p.m.	noon	Satur.			
Thurs.		Tues.				
Jan. 8	EGYPT	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	MOOLTAN	Feb. 13	Feb. 19
22	DEVANHA	27	27	31 M. REA	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
Feb. 5	CHINA	10 Feb.	14	14 MALOJA	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
19	ASSAYA	24	24	23 MARMORA	Mar. 27	Apr. 2
Mar. 5	INDIA	10 Mar.	14	14 MOLDAVIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 15
19	DEVANHA	24 Mar.	28	28 MEDINA	Apr. 24	May 14
Apr. 2	ARDALIA	7 Apr.	11	11 MONGOLIA	May 8	May 22
16	DELTA	21 Apr.	25	21 MALWA	May 22	May 28
Apr. 30	ASSAYA	5 May	9	9 MOOLTAN	June 5	June 11

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO definitely reserved to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Fares to LONDON AND MARSEILLES

	LONDON.					
1st SALOON "A" Accommodation	SINGLE £85.	RETURN	£97.			
2nd SALOON "B" " "	£89.	"	£94.	"		
2nd SALOON "B" " "	£80.	"	£80.	"		
1st SALOON "A" Accommodation	SINGLE £81.	RETURN	£91.			
2nd SALOON "B" " "	£85.	"	£88.	"		
2nd SALOON "B" " "	£83.	"	£83.	"		
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS						
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS						
ALL LEAVE FOR						

LONDON.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave YAHAM	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Leave SPOKE	Due at MARE- LLAS	Due at LONDON
about	about	about	about	about	about	about
BORNEO	Jan. 6	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Feb. 23	Mar. 5
MANIN	20	31	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	Mar. 9	Mar. 18
MANZA	3	14	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
NORE	17	28	Mar. 4	Mar. 10	Apr. 6	Apr. 15
WILE	3	14	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
MALTA	17	28	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	May 5	May 22
KHIVA	31	Apr. 11	Apr. 15	Apr. 21	May 19	May 28
NUBIA	14	25	Apr. 29	May 6	June 3	June 19
YAMUR	28	May 9	13	13	June 18	June 27

* New Steamer. These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st SALOON £20	2nd £15	3rd £12
SINGLES:		

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £6	Singl.	2nd £3

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Supervisor.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS

TOSI

TO SAN

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, LUTZOW,
LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, CAPT. H. Textor,
ANTWERP & BREMEN (17,500) at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, GOEBEN,
KOBE & YOKOHAMA (17,500) About

MANILA, YAP, MARONI, PRINZ SIGISMUND,
NEW GUINEA, SAMARAI, CAPT. A. Horstie,
BRISSANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (6,750) SATURDAY,

PRINZ WALDEMAR, CAPT. O. Jurany, (6,100) About

JESSELTON, KUDAT AND BORNEO, CAPT. J. Kochler. WEDNESDAY,

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

FREIGHT LINE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OUTWARD.

HOMeward.

Steamship about 1914

MARK ... 2nd Febr.

TUEBINGEN ... 16th Febr.

LOTHRINGEN ... 2nd March.

THUERINGEN ... 16th March.

FRANKEN ... 30th March.

GOETTINGEN ... 13th April.

For further particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,
(GENERAL AGENTS).

SHIPPING

AUSTRIA

LLOYD

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government

MONTHLY FIRST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

Via Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said.

S.S. BOHEMIA, 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 15th February, at 4 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Cabin passengers, no extra, no tip, no inside Cabin Doctor.

Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), 1st Class £80, 2nd £30, 3rd £10.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

Via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said.

S.S. CHINA, 11,880 tons, will leave as above about 2nd February.

These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon passengers, no extra, no tip, no inside Cabin Doctor.

Standard Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice) £43.

RAILWAY FARES Trieste-London

By Steamer Express

Via Venice, Milan, Simple, Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, Calais, or Boulogne, Class I £15.10, II £11.10.

By Standard Express

Via Venice, Milan, St. Gobain, Lucca, Laon, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £15.10, II £11.10.

By S. M. Mail, Stock or Paddington, Class I £15.10, II £11.10.

TO SHANGHAI:

Via Venice, Milan, Stock or Paddington, Class I £15.10, II £11.10.

S.S. BOHEMIA, 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 1st February, at 6 a.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 1st Cl. £6, 2nd £4, 3rd £1.

TO KOREI VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. VO WAERTS, 12,900 tons, will leave as above about 31st January.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea, also North and South American.

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Connecting at TACOMA & SEATTLE with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers Captains Leaves

CHICAGO MARU ... I. Goto ... Thursday, 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.

SPECIAL LIQUEURS

Pints and Quarts.

PEPPERMINT

Marie Brizard
Get Frerers
W. A. Gilbey
Hulst Kamp
Cusenier
Marie Brizard

CURACAO
D. O. M.
APRICOT BRANDY
CHARTREUSE

MARASCHINO
KUMMEL
CHERRY WHISKY
CHERRY BRANDY
APRICOT
CREME DE MOKA
PEACH BRANDY
MANDARINETTE
CREME DE VIOLETTE
CREME DE CACAO
LIQUEUR FECAMP

BITTERS.

AMER PICON
BITTER SECRESTAT
FERNET BRANCA
AUGOSTURA
POMERANZEN
ORANGE

Macewen, Frickel & Co.

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL

December 30, *Bonneveine*, *Meinam*, *Nore*, *Nuba*, *Bazonia*, *Iudeus*, *Wakae*, *Mara*, *Yantze*, *City of Baroda*.
January 2, *Cardigan*, *Aragon*, *Glenariff*, *Sunderland*, *Brodstone*.
January 6, *Bohemian*, *Bravo*, *Maru*, *Konan*, *Spica*, *Stenar*, *Sunda*, *Democu*, *Magellan*.
January 9, *Alcino*, *Videntia*.
January 13, *Bentomond*, *Denbighshire*, *Deflinger*, *Europa*, *Glenlochy*, *Himalaya*, *Inden*, *Nile*, *Sejora*.
January 16, *Ayamemnon*, *Adelb*, *Austria*, *Briar*, *Koya*, *Maru*, *Monaster*, *Castile*, *Princes*, *Ektori*, *Maru*, *Nera*.
January 16, *Sachsen*, *Africa*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Moli.
The N. D. L. s.s. *Geben* carrying the German Mails with date from Berlin of the 24th December, left Singapore on Saturday, the 17th January, at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 21st January, at 6 p.m.
The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on 15th January, a.m.
The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki at 9 a.m. on the 18th January, and left at 4:30 p.m. on the same day; due to arrive at Shanghai at 7 p.m. on the 19th January.
The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai at 1:30 p.m. on the 18th January, and left at 7 p.m. on the same day; due to arrive at Moji at 6 p.m. on the 20th January.

Other Vessels.

The Pen Lines' *Beng*, from Middlebury and London, left Singapore for this port on the 13th January, and may be expected here on or about the 16th January.
The C. S. N. Co., Ltd.'s *Yatshing* left Moji on the 16th January, due Hongkong on the 20th January.
The N. D. L. s.s. *Prinz Eysymund* left Kuching on Sunday, the 18th January, a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 22nd January, at daylit.

The C. S. N. Co.'s *Yatshing* arrived at Singapore on the 17th January, and may be expected here on the 20th January, p.m.

The C. S. N. Co.'s *Yatshing*, left Moji on the 16th January, due Hongkong on the 20th January.

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